

NEW YORK HERALD.

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of that country to make a war for England against the Union government. As proof of this, we need only state that the *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, contains an article on the American quarrel, in its issue of the 19th ultimo, signed by M. Guereux, the object of which is to dissuade the French government from giving any aid, even moral aid, to the English, against a war between England and the federal States. The intention of the writer may be judged from the annexed quotation:—"Why, moreover, disguise our real opinion? Why conceal what lies at the bottom of our heart? France has but one enemy in the world—that enemy is England—I am wrong, it is the English aristocracy. It is the English aristocracy, which during twenty-five years hired all Europe against us. It is it which twice led the coalheaved Powers under the walls of Paris; it is it which caused Napoleon to die at St. Helena. It is it which, from 1815 to 1848, pressed with all its weight on Europe and on France. It is it—that Lord Palmerston, now again Prime Minister of England—who in 1840 bent the head of Louis Philippe to the earth and called the blood to the face of every Frenchman. It is the English aristocracy, which, jealous of our success in the Crimea, has never ceased since then to raise obstacles to our policy everywhere—in Italy, in Syria, on the Danube, at Constantinople. And these are people who wish to-day that we should help in destroying the American navy. The detachments of the British Guards destined for Canada had been shipped on board the Adriatic and Parana steamers, the Adriatic having the American escautcheon on her stern, while she was taking the men on board to the tune, "I wish I was in Dixie," played by the band of a volunteer regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Asia arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, by way of Halifax. Her news advices and financial and commercial reports have been anticipated by our telegraphic summary, published in the *HERALD* on the 1st inst. Our European files are dated to the 21st ultimo, and contain some interesting details.

The twenty-first anniversary of the return of the First Napoleon's ashes from St. Helena had been celebrated at the Hotel of the Invalides. The old soldiers of the First Empire residing in the department of the Seine all attended the religious ceremony celebrated on the occasion. The greater number of them were attired in their ancient uniforms. Among them were Chasseurs a Cheval, Artillerymen, Grenadiers, and Light Infantry of the Old Guard. Beside them were flankers, velites and pupils. The latter corps, created at the conclusion of the empire, produced the greatest number of survivors.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 20th ultimo says:—"The steamship *Norwegian* sailed yesterday for Portland, with 685 bales of cotton and 323 bales of wool."

The Asia brought \$35,500 in specie, \$32,500 of which was consigned to Nesmith & Jones, and the balance to Walsh, Carrer & Chase.

The additional news from Mexico, which is to be found in our Vera Cruz correspondence of this morning, is very interesting. The Mexicans were waxing desperate, and seem determined to make a bloody, if not a combined, resistance to the Spaniards, their ancient foe. Numerous bands of guerrillas have been formed and scattered through the mountains to harass the troops of the enemy. The signs of a coming contest were very distinct.

We have copies of the Georgetown (Demarara) *Colonist* to the 5th ult. The news is utterly unimportant. Advice received in Demarara from Martinique (French West Indies) show that great agitation prevailed at the latter place on the Trent affair. The *Antilles* of Martinique, after giving a judicious account of the seizure of the rebel agents on board the mail packet, thus concludes:—"One word more; the insult above described is not the only one which England has to avenge. One of the Northern ships blockading the Mississippi has fired on an English frigate, under pretext that she showed a disposition to transgress the limits of the blockade; and the last news from New York tells of a controversy which has arisen on the arrest of British subjects between the Secretary of State at Washington and Lord Lyons, the British Minister.

A protest of the latter had been placed in the hands of Mr. Seward, who answered arrogantly enough that everybody must submit to measures rendered necessary for the public safety. Wait a little, and we shall see what John Bull will say to Brother Jonathan, now that he is no longer Prime Minister of King Cotton."

A record of the passages of the various steamships for the year 1861 will be found on our fifth page. During the year three steamers have been lost—namely, the *United States*, Canadian and North Briton—one of which was wrecked in the river St. Lawrence, and the other two in the Gulf of that name. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have added to their line a fast and magnificent vessel, named the *City of New York*, which has made two voyages, and the North German Lloyd has increased their line by a fine vessel, called the *Hansa*, which is now on her first return voyage.

The experiment of testing the power of the Stevens floating battery to resist shot and shell, as well as the ease and rapidity with which it can be worked, will be made at Hoboken to-day. Invitations have been sent to a large number of the prominent men of the country, and we have no doubt, from the great interest already manifested in this mysterious engine of war, that a large number of persons will be in attendance to witness its operations, and that it will prove very interesting to all.

General Kelley has been relieved of his command at Romney, Va., at his own request. He entered the field too soon after being wounded in the attack on the rebels at Philippi, Va., and has suffered continued ill health in consequence. General Reynolds has taken his place.

On the 27th ult. there were one thousand one hundred and fifty-five invalid soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. Three hundred and thirty-seven of the number belonged to New York regiments.

The State of Kentucky has raised and equipped four regiments of cavalry and twenty regiments of infantry, composed, in all, of twenty-nine thousand soldiers, all now in the field in defence of the Union. Kentucky is one of the "down-trodden" States.

The Governor General of Canada refused to receive visitors on New Year's day, in consequence of the death of Prince Albert.

Eight soldiers of the Wayne county (N. Y.) regiment, stationed at Lyons, were poisoned last week by a secession groceryman. He put strychnine into the liquor he furnished them. The soldiers recovered, and the grocery keeper was put in prison.

The ice on the Central Park yesterday was in very good order, and there is every prospect of the ball remaining afloat for several days. The break in the ice is gradually closing up, and when it becomes any way secure the pond will be illuminated at night. At present it would be dangerous to allow skating after dark, as skaters could not distinguish the still water from the black ice, and some young persons might slip in and be drowned. The number of visitors to the Park yesterday were about thirty thousand, most of whom ventured on the ice. Among these were a large number of ladies. If the ice is tolerably fair to-day we may expect to see quite a crowd of ladies upon it, as Saturday is the fashionable skating day.

In the account which we gave yesterday of the collision on the Harlem Railroad, it was stated that all the passengers escaped injury. We are informed that some eight or ten were more or less wounded, and that five of the passengers were very seriously hurt, some by the fragments of the cars and others by the heated stove. About two hundred cars of milk were destroyed.

The political complexion of the Kansas Legislature, as identified with old parties, is as follows:—Senate, republicans.....19 House, democrats.....19 Do., republicans.....18 Do., democrats.....18

The Lynn (Mass.) horse cars are now heated by furnaces placed beneath the floor. The railroad companies of this city and Brooklyn are requested to make a note of this fact.

An affray occurred at Warsaw, Ky., last week, in which two brothers named Talbot and John Leonard, noted secessionists, were shot—the former killed and the latter mortally wounded. The shooting was performed by a couple of loyal men who were attacked by the Leonards because they cheered for the Union gunboats when they passed down the river.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, while sales were confined to about 300 bales, closing on the basis of 36c. a 37c.—for middling uplands, chiefly at the outside figure. The flour market was firm, and for some descriptions rather higher, with a fair amount of sales. Wheat was firm, and sales were very light. Corn was heavy and dull, and sales limited at 64c. a 65c., closing at the inside figure. Pork was heavy, with prices unchanged. We quote old and new mess at \$12 a \$12 50, \$9 a \$9 25 for new prime, and \$8 50 a \$8 75 for old. Sugars were firm, with sales of 300 a 400 hhds. and 621 boxes at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm, but quiet. Freight was firm, with a fair amount of engagements.

The War and the Money Question—What We Want and What Congress Should Proceed at Once to Do.

While, under the skillful management of Gen. McClellan, our loyal people repose the fullest confidence in the capabilities of our noble volunteer army of six hundred and fifty thousand men, assisted by our gallant navy of twenty-five thousand sailors, to do the gunpowder work of suppressing this rebellion before next July, we cannot shut our eyes to the serious apprehensions afloat upon the money question—the all-important money question.

By the 1st of July next—the beginning of the fiscal year of our government—we shall have before us, in loans and liabilities of all sorts, a national debt of at least six hundred millions of dollars. How is this to be provided for? Mr. Secretary Chase, with all his intelligent and zealous devotion to the subject, fails fully to meet the question. He proposes a partial taxation for the immediate relief of the Treasury, to some extent, and a general issue of United States promises to pay, upon government bonds, by all our local banks, in lieu of their own paper. This plan, however, if attempted, would, perhaps, result in a serious conflict with our State stocks, and would require too much time to carry it into general effect to answer the purposes of immediate relief to the government and the country. In any form, the addition of six, five, four, or even three hundred millions to the paper circulation of our loyal States, with nothing but government bonds to show for it, cannot be safely undertaken without risking a ruinous depreciation and financial collapse. Why do gold and silver in our revolted States now command from thirty to fifty per cent premium upon the paper of their best banks? Because of the universal depreciation of their paper money by the irredeemable scrip of their Confederate government.

But there will be no difficulty with Mr. Secretary Chase in issuing a paper circulation of three or four hundred millions, if he can show a yearly cash account in his support of two hundred, or even a hundred and fifty millions. Taxation is the word, and the only word, which is equal to the crisis. We believe that the cash receipts of the Treasury from the customs, including the new tax upon tea and coffee, and from the public lands, and from the Income Tax bill passed last July, will hardly exceed sixty millions of dollars for the fiscal year. Putting it at sixty millions, we shall want an additional sum of one hundred and forty millions to place the bonds and notes and paper circulation of the government and the country upon a solid foundation, particularly as Mr. Chase otherwise counts upon a probable national debt at the end of the next fiscal year of a thousand millions of dollars.

Our policy is not to saddle the government and the country with a permanent national debt, but to pay off as speedily as possible any unavoidable debt suddenly resulting from the extraordinary demands of a war. We want no debt upon which the interest, in the course of time, will eat up the principal. It is the duty of Congress, therefore, to provide the ways and means, by direct and indirect taxation, for at least one hundred millions of cash receipts into the Treasury beyond the estimates of Mr. Chase for the ensuing fiscal year. We understand, however, that Congress, as well as our banks, is waiting for some great and decisive victory by our army, under the belief that one such decisive victory will instantly relieve the Treasury, the banks and the country from all their present embarrassments. But while the grass grows the ox starves; and if this rebellion were put down to-morrow we should still need the intervention of Congress to prevent our financial and commercial affairs from running into the inextricable confusion of a sweeping paper inflation and a ruinous explosion of the bubble.

It is the duty of Congress, against all contingencies, to sustain the credit and paper issues of the government upon a solid foundation; and in providing this it will be easy to provide for a healthy paper and specie currency throughout the country. In the next place it is the duty of Congress to provide the relief of a general bankruptcy law for our commercial and business classes of all descriptions, which have been prostrated by the unforeseen disasters and drawbacks of this rebellion. Upon these matters the two houses of Congress would be employed in the best possible way for strengthening the army, the navy and the government in the great work of suppressing this rebellion. Of all things, we must keep the head of our national Treasury above water.

If we would escape the specie premiums of our revolted States, and the countless losses of worthless and indecipherable scripplasters with which they are flooded, we must resort to heavy taxation. Our loyal people are able and willing to bear them, and especially when, in meeting them, they avoid the greater evils of another shipmaster inflation, to be followed by a universal financial revulsion. Next, having established the bonds and paper issues of the Treasury upon a solid cash basis, we call upon Congress for the much needed relieving measure to our loyal taxpaying people of a general bankruptcy law.

McClellan and His Grand Army—Preparation and Its Results.

Unless we are greatly deceived in our anticipations, the present month and that which succeeds it will be marked with military and naval events of the highest magnitude, and those decisive battles shall have been fought which will bring the war for the Union to a successful issue. Those factious and mutinous presses which are raising an outcry against General McClellan because he does not advance on Richmond, and which would make a more violent demonstration against him if he had obeyed their blind and ignorant dictation and precipitated his army into another Bull run disaster, will soon be convicted of the worst palpable folly, if not of vile treachery to the cause of the Union. Scarcely have five months elapsed since Gen. McClellan was placed in command of the army around Washington. He had then scarcely what could be called an army; for the demoralization which resulted from the rout of the 21st of July rendered the three months men almost useless, even where they were willing to re-enlist. It was necessary to begin de novo, and organize and discipline a new army. The result is without a parallel in military history. Never before in so short a time has an army so vast been mustered into service, and so well drilled, armed and equipped. Let us compare his operations with those of the military nations of Europe in a recent war.

During the whole of the year 1858 the Emperor of the French secretly prepared for the Italian campaign. He could not altogether conceal his formidable preparations, including iron-clad gunboats; but as to the object of them he rigidly kept his own secret till he was ready. On New Year's day of 1859 he intimated to Baron Hubner, the Austrian ambassador, who had made his appearance at the levee, that a slight change had taken place in his relations with the Austrian government. "I regret," he said, "that our relations with your government are not so good as they were; but I request you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed." Even on the 1st of March he assured the English government that his immense warlike preparations were "only necessary reforms in the army and navy, and did not mean a serious disturbance in Europe." But on the 8th of April he decided in council to send an army of 60,000 men to the frontiers of Sardinia. On the 13th the vast preparations for an immediate struggle were visible to every eye, troops arriving in Lyons from north, east, south and west, and the Emperor ordered out 100,000 conscripts. Meantime the Austrian troops were marching and taking up positions on the Sardinian frontier. Eighty thousand were ordered to the banks of the Ticino making nearly 300,000 in Italy. On the 25th of April French troops passed the western frontier of Sardinia, and on the 26th the French "Army of the Alps" commenced crossing Mount Cenis for Susa. On the same day Sardinia, thus backed and encouraged, rejected the Austrian ultimatum, insisting upon a disarmament. On the 28th the Emperor of Austria issued a declaration of war, and next day his troops crossed the Ticino into the Sardinian territory. On the 3d of May Napoleon published his declaration of war against Austria, on the 10th he left Paris to join the army in Italy, and on the 12th he was at Genoa. Through this port reinforcements, cannon, munitions of war and supplies were poured from the French ports of the Mediterranean, distant only a day or two's sail. On the 20th of May, or only eight days after his arrival, was fought the battle of Montebello, on the 4th of June the great battle of Magenta, and on the 24th the still greater and decisive battle of Solferino.

Thus in six weeks from the day he set out for the field Napoleon finished the war. How was he enabled to do so? By his long preparations on a vast and extensive scale—preparations which were necessary though he had a large standing army, the best in Europe, to begin with—an army whose organization had been the growth of a century; an army of veterans who had seen service in two wars—first in Algeria and afterwards in the Crimea—armed with the most improved weapons of modern times, and led by generals whose talents had been developed by experience in active service. In possession of a powerful navy, Napoleon had also command of the sea, which enabled him to send forward reinforcements and supplies in security and without limit. Yet it was a year and six months from the time he commenced his preparations till he brought the war to a close by the peace of Villafranca.

Now, what is the brief history of the career of McClellan? In April last he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio a Major General in that State. In May he was appointed a Major General of the United States Army, and the command of Western Virginia assigned to him. For two months he appeared to be doing little or nothing, and he was scarcely heard of. But he was silently and quietly making his preparations and combinations, and on the 12th of July he burst upon the rebels like a tornado, put them to flight, and followed up his victory so rapidly on the three following days with other successes that Western Virginia was cleared of the insurgents, and conquered for the Union at a single blow. It is thus, and like Napoleon in Italy, he will strike in the rebel States when his preparations are completed. On the 23d of July, immediately after the disastrous battle of Bull run, he was called to Washington and placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac. That army, as we have said, had to be created out of raw volunteers. Unlike France, we had no standing army. We had the nucleus of an army, consisting of some 15,000 men; but they were scattered all over the country, and were not available for the emergency. Some portions of the army had been captured, and others treacherously delivered over by superior officers to the enemy. Our arsenals, our naval depots, our cannon and small arms and ammunition and ships had been stolen. The rebels had made their preparations from the nation's materials of war and many of our best officers went over to them. The nation had to manufacture those materials and import them from Europe, and General McClellan had to make an army out of a military mob. It is only about two months since he was entrusted with the command of the whole army. All these adverse circumstances kept him back; and, lastly, the difficulty with England arrested on their way 100,000 rifles for the completion of the arming of the troops with superior weapons, and at the same time delayed the Butler, Porter and Burnside expeditions. That trouble is now removed, and the preparations are now so far completed that at any moment within the next two weeks the country may be pre-

pared for the most stirring and stupendous events of war.

The preparations of McClellan have been extremely brief, considering the circumstances; but they have been vigorous and comprehensive; and when he opens the campaign the results will be as decisive as they were from his preparations in Western Virginia, or from the preparations of the Emperor Napoleon before the Italian campaign. When McClellan takes the field then let all look out for a speedy termination of the conflict. Judging from his antecedents in the last summer, he is not only, like Carroll, "the organizer of victory," but, like Napoleon, he knows how to achieve it in the field.

REBEL BITTERNESS.—The intense bitterness exhibited by the rebels in the present contest constitutes one of the most remarkable features of this unbalanced war, and exhibits to us very fully how far, very far, their leaders have succeeded in misleading them, and in misdirecting the public sentiment of the South. The press of the Confederate States being entirely under the control of the despotic junta at Richmond, the truth never once reaches the people, and the sentiment of the North, the disposition of our government and the intention and deportment of our troops, distorted and misrepresented as they have been, have produced among the rebel army a savage ferocity which can scarcely be understood or even realized by us.

From a gentleman who was at Dranesville the other day, we learn that after the engagement, while the federal troops were removing the wounded rebels from the field, and exerting themselves in every way to alleviate their sufferings, they were rewarded for their exertions by the curses of the wounded, and by the frequent declaration that they required no favors at their hands. In one instance, Dr. Read, Surgeon of the First Pennsylvania regiment, was seen to approach a handsome young officer, who, mortally wounded, was lying in a house near the field, and whose button, decorated with a representation of the palmetto tree, and the pompous motto "*Animus Opibusque parati*," indicated his regiment as a South Carolina one. The wounded man turned upon the surgeon a look of the fiercest hate, and, upon being asked whether anything could be done for him, his countenance changed instantly, and he exclaimed, "Are you a surgeon? do you intend to do anything for me?" Upon being assured that everything should be done for him he exhibited the greatest surprise. A ball was extracted, his wound dressed, soothing medicines given, and, as he was being carefully placed upon some cushions and arrangements made for his removal, he again exclaimed, "I thank you very much; I am very comfortable;" and then added, in the hearing of some of the bystanders, "But I did not expect this treatment—I did not expect it." The young officer expired on the following day, and of course can never return to tell his deluded associates that the government of the United States, as becomes a Christian people in a Christian land, will take care of the wounded, and that the Northern army, in the flushed hour of victory, will treat the defeated foe with as much "chivalry" as ever a South Carolinian arrogated to himself in the palmiest day of his State pride.

We relate these facts in the—perhaps vain—hope that the Southern newspapers will tell their troops the truth, and in some measure abate the impression which their men seem to entertain with regard to their treatment by us, and which, if continued in its present spirit, would leave this contest without a parallel in the annals of civilized warfare.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—One of the most interesting documents in our to-day's paper, is the report of the naval and scientific gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as a committee to examine the Stevens battery. Their report is decidedly adverse to the battery itself, but the general information it contains is of the most useful and valuable description, in relation to iron-clad vessels. The committee includes in its number individuals of acknowledged experience and scientific ability, and their statements may be studied with profit and received with confidence. Mr. Stevens will give a practical illustration of the worth of his battery, this morning, at Hoboken; but the report has already covered the ground of the experiments that are to be made. The power of resistance of the iron plates, and the speed of the vessel, as far as can be judged by the model, are admitted, and its general usefulness is amply acknowledged. This report and the experiments inaugurate a probable series of properly ordered examinations, similar to those that have been going on in England for a long time, and will be of incalculable benefit to the country.

THE REBELLION IN A RAGE ABOUT THE MASON AND SLIDELL AFFAIR.—We publish this morning a most amusing article from the *Richmond Dispatch* on the settlement of the Trent difficulty with England. It suggests the picture of as rabid disappointment as was ever expressed through the medium of seething and foaming expletives. The fatal character of the blow dealt to the hopes of the rebels by the decision of our government on this question cannot be more clearly evidenced. It is only impotent rage that overflows thus in the redundancy of a spiteful vocabulary.

The South played its all upon this stake, and it has lost it. It was the main dependence—the very life of this rebellion—this scheme of embroiling us with England. The prudence and moderation of our government, and the ready appreciation by our people of the wisdom of its foreign policy, have given the coup de grace to any further expectations of this kind. The worst blow the rebellion has as yet received has been that inflicted upon it by Secretary Seward's despatch surrendering the worthless traitors through whose arrest it believed all its objects were accomplished. It was worse than a dozen defeats in the field—worse than the loss of Maryland and the defection of Kentucky—worse, even, than the monster victory of Manassas, which was a success only because it was a mutual scare, and which, like the celebrated victory of Pyrrhus, would have been followed by immediate ruin if repeated. Nothing, therefore, can be more agreeable to our feelings or more cheerful in prospect than to witness the manner in which the temper of our Southern contemporaries is exercised by the peaceful conclusion of our difficulty with England. We like these frenzies and exhibitions of wild passion on their part. The violence of their paroxysms is a proof to us that the malady with which they are afflicted is beginning to wear itself out, and that it requires but little further in the way of blood-letting to restore them to all the blessings of a sound constitution.

New Publications—Important Literary Announcements.

It will be seen by reference to our literary notices that A